

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Events at Home and Abroad Published in the Issue of June 8.

Near Sandusky, O., Charles Shook committed suicide because his father would not become a surety for \$40.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, aged twenty-two, has won the first prize at the London examination at Cambridge University, England.

Mrs. John Haley, of Cincinnati, by mistake gave her sick baby a dose of carbolic acid instead of the prescribed medicine, and it died in great agony.

Surviving members of the Army of Arkansas met in Washington, and organized the Society of the Army of Arkansas, with Gen. Reynolds as president. Secretaries Noble and Rusk are members.

In the House, Saturday, the silver debate was continued. A motion to recommitt the bill, with instructions to report for free coinage, was defeated—116, nays 140. On the passage of the bill the yeas were 135, nays 111.

Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, has notified the Mount Auburn Carriage Company that it must pay the city \$42.89 to the city under its charter is paid within ten days he will proceed to collect the same.

The amount of money carried from various parts of the United States by the mail to New Orleans for the lottery company is over twenty-five millions a year. From national banks of New Orleans are agents for cashing prizes.

The expenditures of the Pension Office from June 30, 1889, to June 30, 1890, amount to \$109,357,334. The regular appropriation for the year was \$81,759,700. Thus there is a deficiency of \$27,597,634, of which was provided for by a deficiency appropriation in April, leaving \$6,000,000 yet to be appropriated to meet the requirements of the year just ending.

There is a lively time among the Democrats of the sixth congressional district of Kentucky on account of the rivalry for Carlisle's vacant chair. At the Kentucky county convention Saturday, there was a bitter fight, resulting in a split and the selection of two sets of delegates, one in favor of Hall and the other for O'Hara. The Campbell county delegates are instructed for Mayor Berry, of Newport.

In regard to the silver bill passed by the House Saturday, while it places a limit on the amount of silver to be coined each month, it amounts to practical free coinage, inasmuch as it is estimated that if coinage is carried on to the full limit, it will consume the entire silver product of the country. The only difference to be settled between Senate and House is in regard to the bullion redemption, provided for by the House bill.

Base-ball—National League: Cincinnati, 6; Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 3; Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1; Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 3; Boston, 3; Players League: Pittsburgh, 16; Chicago, 13; Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 6; Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 10; New York, 6; Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 13; Buffalo, 6; American Association: Louisville, 10; Columbus, 9; St. Louis, 10; Toledo, 1; Syracuse, 14; Rochester, 13; Rochester, 13; Rochester, 6; Indiana League: Marion, 9; Port Wayne, 8; Bluffton, 10; Peru, 2; Elkhart, 14; Muncie, 18; Anderson, 9; Kokomo, 5; Interstate League: Peoria, 1; Indianapolis, 6; Terre Haute, 15; Evansville, 6.

From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.

A Week's Events in the Far East.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, June 7.—Chancellor von Caprivi did not send a circular note to the powers, nor did he communicate with any foreign representative, except the Austrian Ambassador, on the subject of Prince Bismarck's interview in London with the press. The correspondent of the London Standard, who is the Prince to the effect that Germany was not bound by treaty to assist Austria in the event of a war with Russia over the Balkan question, caused Count Kaluok to inquire how far the Emperor and the Chancellor shared this interpretation of the responsibilities of the alliance. General von Caprivi, in his response, avoiding the discussion of such an interpretation, declined to enter into the subject. He reported interviews with the retired statesman. Prince Bismarck has written to both Signor Crispien and Count Kaluok, correcting the irritating impressions arising from these reports. The Emperor and his ministers concur in respectful treatment of the ex-Chancellor. They recognize his right to a public opinion, and his views on state affairs through any medium he may choose. Suggestions have been given to the official press to include Prince Bismarck in the official capacity to guide the affairs of the nation. This exactly represents the attitude the Emperor desires the ministers to assume towards Prince Bismarck.

The North German Gazette, which is now as much Chancellor von Caprivi's organ as ever it was Prince Bismarck's, seeks to minimize the importance of the interview by declaring that to those of a mere private gentleman, having nothing whatever to do with the present policy of the empire, or with the future of Germany. This view of the ex-Chancellor's position, however, ignores the fact that he still holds intimate relations and a central correspondence with the Emperor, the federal states, the leaders of the Conservatives and National Liberals, besides maintaining touch with foreign statesmen. The government may soon be glad to accept his assistance to pass the army bill.

The Hamburg Nachrichten intimates that the Prince, if he enters Parliament, will throw the influence of the Conservatives on the side of Chancellor von Caprivi, with whose policy at home and abroad he continues to be in sympathy. Nothing is definitely decided, however, as to whether he will do so unless occasion demands his presence to justify his policy as continued by Chancellor von Caprivi. The occasion is likely soon to arise. The commission on the army bill has disclosed a complete change of temper toward the government and the abolition of the Whitehouse vacation. Herr Reichert alone openly opposed the credit demands. Dr. Windthorst, Herr Bennigsen and seven members of the Conservatives on the commission declare that the country will not support the continuous increase in the military charges. The frank admission of Gen. von Derselow, Minister of War, that he did not know how much more money he would be required to ask roused remonstrance on every side. The opinion of the commission was ascertained during the recess, and these have incited the members to demand explicit proposals, the augmentation of the numerical strength of the peace offensive, with a definite budget. The Centre party, the Freisinniges, Volkspartei and Socialists are also combining to refuse to support the bill unless it is accompanied by a provision for a shorter period of compulsory military service. Herr Richter demands as the price of his support the establishment of a two years' service, the abolition of the imperial guard, the abolition of the system by which civil posts are accorded to sub-officers on retiring from the service, the suppression of cadet schools, and the abolition of everything which assists aristocracy to a special rank in the army. Finally he demands the suppression of the Septennate. The coalition will not in any case support the bill, but will hold out for enough to render the fate of the bill doubtful, while assuring stormy times within the Reichstag.

It is a critical period for the government. Before the opposition of the commission became apparent the government expected to pass the army bill and close the Reichstag during the first week of July, leaving the labor bill until the autumn session. The labor commission will not complete its discussion of the bill for several weeks. The members desire an adjournment until the autumn; the government does not desire to pass the measure until it is seen how the workmen behave after the expiration of the Socialist law and the election of a member. It is improbable, therefore, that the bill will take its final shape until the end of autumn. Long before then the upheaval over the army bill may alter the position of the government.

The lower house of the Prussian Diet today rejected the clerical bill on third reading. Minister von Gossler sought to win the Centre opposition by declaring that Dr. Windthorst was inaccurate in asserting that the Catholic bishops disapproved of the measure. On the other hand the minister said, the Pope had informed the government, through the same clerical channels that were chosen in the negotiation of the May laws, that the church approved of the bill. This statement did not

affect the issue, the Centre voting solidly against the bill, and the Conservatives and National Liberals joining them in rejecting the measure.

Advices from London received at the Foreign Office report that Sir Percy Arliff will arrive here on Monday to resume the negotiations with Dr. Krael, head of the Colonial Department, relative to territorial concessions in Africa. The Emperor's representative in his communications to Sir Edward Malet, the British ambassador, have been practically accepted, besides which the English concede to Germany a part of Uganda.

The report of Major Wissmann, published in a White Book to-day, advocates the erection of fortified posts at Bora and Cinja and the establishment of stations in the lakes, on which, he says, small armed steamers are indispensable. The White Book further gives a report of Captain Valetto, from Zanzibar, stating that Emin Pasha, with his expedition, is proceeding to the Victoria Nyanza.

General von Caprivi attended a grand military banquet to-night. Many generals and a few civilians were present. The Chancellor was given a cordial greeting. Mr. Phelps, the American minister, was among the guests, and was seated next to the Chancellor.

The Crown Prince of Italy will arrive here on Monday. He will stay at Potsdam for four days. During his visit he will attend reviews of the troops, and be present at gala dinners and state concerts. He will attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the church to be erected in memory of the late Empress Augusta.

The approaching of the Duchess of Sparta, sister of Emperor William, is expected to take place in July. If the child is a son the King of Greece will abdicate in favor of the Duke of Sparta. Empress Frederick will go to Athens after the event.

The baptism of the daughter of Prince Frederick Leopold took place on Wednesday. The new court costume, knee breeches, buckled shoes and silk stockings, was universally worn.

Prince Henry of Nassau has professed his conversion to the Catholic faith in the cathedral at Fritzlar.

The Socialist, Janiszewski, who was the opponent of Professor Virchow at the election, has been expelled from Berlin. He was an intimate friend of Mendelssohn, who was recently arrested in Paris and was sentenced along with him at Posen.

An American citizen named Johnson, who was arrested here on the charge of two students, who accused him of uttering treasonable words in a beer-house, has been liberated. The police were caught by the court for the arrest, there being no evidence to justify their interference.

The Tagelait asserts that the Minister of the Interior, Herr von Caprivi, has received the Reichstag that a credit of 200,000,000 marks would be necessary to build strategic railways.

Stanley's Popularity.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

LONDON, June 7.—Stanley's wedding is to take place on July 12. Stanley's popularity as a social lion has no indication of abating. To-night he is dining with the Savages—not the kind he encountered in Africa's wilds, but the very first of the club men. Stanley was in good humor, owing perhaps to a pleasant experience of the House of Commons. The military committee of the House of Commons drove to the office of the Archbishop of Canterbury's registrar, and the famous explorer applied personally for the license to marry his companion. While the couple were in the building quite a crowd gathered, some one having recognized Stanley as he entered. When they came out they were greeted with hearty cheers, and a little girl handed Miss Tennant an impromptu offering of Jessamines, whereat the prospective bride smiled and smiled with pleasure. Stanley doffed his hat to the crowd and beamed upon them graciously as they gave a parting cheer. At the banquet to-night Stanley spoke in a happy tone, but protested that he was out of his element, and could stand "roasting" in the tropics better than "roasting" at home. Every body is eager to secure the honor of his company, and he is obliged to decline many urgent and flattering invitations. He did not attend the military society's banquet at Grosvenor Park because he wanted Park to enjoy the honors without being overshadowed by the presence of the explorer. Stanley and his fiancée were royally entertained at luncheon yesterday by Ashmead Bartlett, the menu being an odd arrangement of French dishes with grotesque African names printed on a map of Africa. After to-night's dinner with the Savages he ran over to the banquet of the British Association, not being willing to disappoint his journalistic friends entirely, though he was quite late. George Augustus Sala and most of the other lights of the London newspaper world were there to welcome him.

Happenings in France.

PARIS, June 7.—The release of the Duke of Orleans was the work of President Carnot himself. A large section of the Republic was unwilling to have him distinguished by any special act of clemency. Their favorite idea was to pardon him on the 14th of July, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. This date is often selected as a sort of general day of delivery for culprits toward whom the government is willing to show clemency. President Carnot, however, preferred not to extend the pardon in such a way that the Royalists would have felt it as an affront. Interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies during the first week of the month have opposed this special act of clemency. Nevertheless, the government had a handsome majority, and no evil results are anticipated.

Considerable excitement has been aroused among Parisian merchants in consequence of Washington rulings, which require that consular certificates for goods exported to the United States shall be issued at the consulate nearest to the point of manufacture. They complain bitterly, and the Ministry of Commerce has been obliged to interfere. It is said that representations on the subject have been made by the government to the United States minister. Now before the Congress, the bill from Washington for the consul-general. The sentence of the Marquis de Mores was a surprise to his Royalist and Comorian friends, but not to the public. Dispassionate Frenchmen say that his defiant attitude in the court-room and his language to the judge compelled some execution of the severest penalties. Some excitement continues with reference to new duties proposed in the McKinley bill, and also about the more stringent regulations in the customs administration bill. Some of the deputies threaten retaliation by heavy duties on petroleum and other imports from the United States. The Parisian, however, remains as yet good tempered and conservative.

Senator Morrill's Views.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

NEW ALBANY, June 7.—Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator from Vermont, the oldest member of the Senate, is in the city, visiting his brother, Dr. Morrill. He leaves to-morrow for Washington to resume the duties of his office. The Senator was seen at the residence of his brother, and a pleasant interview was had.

On the subject of pensions he thinks the disability bill will be preferred to the service bill, that passed the House. This will require an annual payment of about \$150,000 in pensions and will provide for those soldiers who are actually disabled, the argument being that the disabled first be taken care of before coming to the consideration of the service pension question. Senator Morrill seems more difficult in the silver question than any other subject now before Congress, and did not venture a prediction as to what the outcome may be. He would favor a liberal bill, but it should be made so that the government would be able to pay it. Free silver, in his opinion, would give us a cheap silver dollar before which gold would disappear, leaving but a single standard of value. There is a wide divergence of opinion among Republicans on that subject which will be somewhat difficult to harmonize. It depends upon the present Congress, and the Republicans cannot be too careful of their actions in regard to matters of such vital importance.

Our Samoan Friends.

APPA, Samoa, May 30, via the Steamer Albatross to San Francisco.—United States Consul-general Sewall arrived yesterday on the United States steamer Mohican, and was accorded a memorable welcome to the island. He will remain at the consulate for the present. May 8 was observed by order of the United States government as a day of mourning for the late President. The day was held by the London, French and

Westman missions, and were largely attended. The day was a commemorative to the peace which has been established through the exertions of the three great powers.

The presentation to Senanautia, Chief of the Samoan tribe, who sailed in the order of the United States government, took place on board the Mohican, May 14. The presentation was made by Commander Shepard, who said that the United States government had been built at Mare Island navy-yard by order of Admiral Kimberly. Commander Shepard read a letter from Admiral Brown, which was the Pacific Squadron, in which he says the boat was forwarded by him at the request of Secretary Tracy, in recognition of the invaluable services rendered by the Chief in directing the Samoans in their noble efforts to save the lives of the shipwrecked officers and seamen of the United States ships on the coast of Samoa, 1889, and for his untiring assistance in saving the property of the United States government. The chief replied, expressing his gratitude. He has since hoisted at the stern of his boat the Samoan flag which was handed down by the Germans at the time of the deportation of Malietoa.

The wreck of the German man-of-war Adler has been sold for \$300. The German government is responsible for removing the wreck, which at present is in the lower harbor light, so that no vessel can come in at night.

St. Louis Derby Won by Bill Letcher.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—A more ideal day for racing could not be conceived than favored patrons of the St. Louis Jockey Club for the regular summer meeting. The grand-stand was packed, with fully two thousand ladies occupying the private boxes and galleries. The race was estimated at ten thousand. James B. Ferguson officiated in sending off the fields. The judges were President Charles Green, of the St. Louis Jockey Club, and Robinson, president of the Lexington, Ky., course, and B. C. Bruce. Ferguson's starting was not perfect. The race was a close one, everything connected with the day's sport went off to perfection. The track was in prime condition, and could be classed as fast.

The Derby race was, of course, the big event of the day, but it was a great disappointment. There was but one horse in it as far as quality for first-class performance is concerned. Bill Letcher, who had a cinch on the result. In betting he was a hot favorite at \$12 to \$1. Queer Toy had been backed heavily for the place, but was not in the race. The race was won by Letcher, the Bishop and Grayson in the race. Ferguson sent them off at the first attempt. The Bishop in the lead, Letcher half a length behind, and a full length behind. At the first quarter Grayson attempted to bolt and his jockey and all he could do to keep him out of the fence. He was not in the race after that. Passing the stand the positions were the same as at the start. They remained practically unchanged till the mile was reached. Letcher, the Bishop, with the greatest ease, passed the Bishop and had the race won. He traveled easily into the stretch. Here the Bishop gave the whip, but could not get under the Bishop. Letcher finished first under a pull. The Bishop was second, four lengths back, and two lengths in front of Grayson. Time, 2:41.34.

Interstate Military Tournament.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—The competitive drilling at the interstate encampment was concluded to-day. Company G, First Regiment Missouri National Guard, drilled for the first time. The company was composed of the following: Zouaves, of Memphis, drilled in the zouave class, and the Moreau Cadets, also of Memphis, competed for the cadet class. At noon the company was reviewed by the adjutant, O. O. appeared in the interstate class, and ended the drilling. The prizes will be awarded Monday.

The Champion Slugger Talks.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—In an interview to-day, John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, speaking of the effort of certain parties to get up a match between McCallie and Sullivan, said: "What the use of those parties talking about a meeting between me and Joe McCallie at present? Why, I would not look at \$10,000. They had better talk about the unfortunate who have been injured by the fight. I am making a very comfortable living at present, and will not talk about a fight with McCallie. I have no money and talked with Mississippi judge, who is so anxious to make my acquaintance. There is a lot of people trading on my reputation now, and to do more of it they would come up to my price. I have no body when the money is in view. In the meantime I have nothing to say."

Sixty Valuable Fox-Hounds Poisoned.

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Fast Time to the Pacific Coast.

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on his knees, and begging for his life. On threats of lynching he was ordered to leave the county, which he promised to do. Graziar made all sorts of threats before leaving, saying that his blood will be spilled as a result of the affair.

Sir Edward Arnold's Son Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Advices from Yokohama state that Sir Edwin Arnold, who is spending some months in Japan, preparing a companion poem to his "Light of Asia," has been straggling around with his long-lost son. The poet is accompanied by his daughter. Last week Miss Arnold received information that her brother, who has been lost to sight for nearly six years, was in Yokohama harbor. She secured a boat and interpreter and pluckily set out into the harbor, finding every vessel until she came upon an English captain who knew her brother, who was third mate on a tramp steamer. She found him out, and when Sir Edwin arrived a touching reunion took place. The brother had been trained for the British navy, but had failed, and had run away to sea, drifting about the world until he brought up in Australia, where he fell in love and married, but was forced to go to sea again to earn a living.

Fight with Two Negroes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Two negroes robbed the house of the station agent at Lathrop, Mo., just across the river from this city, last night, boarded a freight train, and had stolen a car as far as Liberty, where the conductor received a message asking him to arrest them. The negroes drew revolvers and made the trainmen stand back until they jumped out of the car and escaped. The sheriff was notified, and with a posse of twenty men he started in pursuit of the fugitives. They located the negroes fortified behind a rude barricade in the woods. The sheriff called upon them to surrender. In answer they opened fire upon him and his posse. The fire was returned, and one of the negroes was wounded. At last accounts the barricade was surrounded by the posse, who had been unable to dislodge its occupants.

Officers of the Royal Arcanum.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 7.—The annual election of officers of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum resulted in the reelection of the old officers. In accordance with a custom for years past, no changes were in four minor officers. Carnot O. Spencer, of Connecticut, was elected supreme chaplain; H. H. Doid, of Wisconsin, supreme scribe; Charles E. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, third member of the committee on appeals, and D. W. Wilson, of Illinois, supreme guide. The trustees and grand councilors were authorized to purchase a site in Boston for a building and vaults for the use of the supreme secretary. On the question of abolishing the compulsory sending of assessment notices to members the three-fourths required to change the law was not obtained. The proceedings have been conducted harmoniously.

Beat the One-Hundred-Mile Cycling Record.

CHICAGO, June 7.—E. E. Spooner to-night simultaneously smashed a record and won a whip. The content of the bicycle tournament, which has been in progress during the past week at the exposition building. It was the one-hundred-mile race, and Spooner, in 5 hours, 39 minutes, 33.45 seconds, the best previous time being 5 hours, 50 minutes, 40 seconds, by Spooner himself. Van Wagoner was second, in 6 hours, 10 minutes, 40 seconds, and C. C. Peabody, a close third. There were nine starters, including N. H. Van Sickle, who retired at the end of the sixty-ninth mile. The only other competitor, Van Wagoner and Peabody were then out of the race. In the finish Spooner was at the rear, but coming with a wonderful burst of speed he won the race. Several thousand people were present.

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UNLIKE TEA & COFFEE—GOOD FOR THE NERVES.

The claims of cocoa as a useful article of diet are steadily winning recognition. Unlike tea and coffee, it is not only a stimulant but a nourisher; and it has the great advantage of leaving no narcotic effects. Hence it is adapted to general use. The strong may take it with pleasure, and the weak with impunity.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

Van Houten's Cocoa ("once tried, always used") leaves no injurious effects on the nervous system. It is no wonder, therefore, that in all parts of the world, this cocoa is recommended by medical men instead of tea and coffee or other cocoa or chocolate for daily use by children or adults, hale and sick, rich and poor. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S and take no other.

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SINGLE & DUPLEX PUMPS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PUMPS.

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gigantic statues of their respective leaders in the civil war. Grant and Lee, on two mountain peaks overlooking Cumberland Gap. The boldness and originality of the scheme render it very fascinating to the veterans, and although no decided move has been made, there is a strong and growing sentiment among them to undertake it.

Child Perishes in a Burning Stable.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 7.—A disastrous fire occurred here last night, in which little Dannie Croak, son of Patrick Croak, was burned to a crisp. His uncle, Thomas Croak, was almost fatally burned, not a vestige of hair remaining on his head. The unfortunate fellows went to bed about 10 o'clock. Croak, who was a carpenter, was in the house locked, went to the barn and went to sleep. Shortly after midnight Tom was awakened by a crackling noise. He took for his bed, but in a moment found the barn was a sheet of flame. He picked up the little fellow and jumped to the lower part of the barn. A sheet of flame and mass of coals, and becoming overpowered, dropped his helpless little burden. A boy of ten years, and with the greatest effort escaped almost unscathed from the flames. The poor boy was left to perish in the flames, and the charred remains have lost all semblance of little Dan. The parents of the unfortunate boy are now wild with grief, while Thomas Croak is suffering the most excruciating